UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/372
24 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
SPANISH

Fiftieth session
Item 149 of the provisional agenda*

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	4
II.	MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 10 OF THE DECLARATION ON MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ANNEXED TO RESOLUTION 49/60	5
III.	REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES	8
	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	8
	ARGENTINA	8
	CANADA	9
	MALDIVES	11
	NORWAY	12
	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	13
	TURKEY	14

* A/50/150.

95-26097 (E) 120995 220995 230995

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM RELEVANT SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 22

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION . 22

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION 26

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES 26

Annex. State, as at 4 July 1995, of signatures and ratifications of, and accessions and successions to, international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism 28

A. Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General of the United Nations performs depository functions 28

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 28

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 31

B. Conventions in respect of which the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency or some Member States perform depository functions 33

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 33

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 39

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 46

4. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980 54

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 59

6. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 64

7. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 67

8. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 70

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the resolution and of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto and to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report thereon relating, in particular, to the modalities of implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration. 1/

2. By notes dated 3 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 49/60, informed all States of the adoption of the Declaration. He further invited all States to submit by 30 June 1995 information on the implementation of resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and drew the attention of Member States to paragraphs 10 (a) and (b) of the Declaration.

3. Also in accordance with paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Legal Counsel, by letters dated 3 January 1995, informed relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the adoption of the Declaration. He further invited them to submit any information they deemed appropriate for inclusion in the report requested by the General Assembly and drew their attention, in particular to paragraphs 10 (a) and (d) of the Declaration.

4. Furthermore, and again in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 49/60, the Legal Counsel, by letters dated 21 December 1994, informed the President of the Security Council and the President of the International Court of Justice of the adoption of the Declaration.

5. As at 31 July 1995, replies to the communications referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above had been received from the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Canada, Maldives, Norway, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, as well as from the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of American States.

6. The present report first addresses, pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 49/60, the modalities of implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration. It then reproduces the replies received from Governments and international organizations, as listed in paragraph 5 above. It finally indicates in an annex the state, as at 4 July 1995, of signatures and ratifications of, and accessions or successions to, a number of relevant multilateral international conventions.

II. MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 10 OF THE DECLARATION ON MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ANNEXED TO RESOLUTION 49/60

7. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 49/60, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to report on the modalities of application of paragraph 10 of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed to the resolution. Paragraph 10 of the Declaration reads as follows:

> "10. The Secretary-General should assist in the implementation of the present Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:
>
> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

8. As regards subparagraph (a), the Secretary-General notes that the envisaged collection of data would be based on information received from the depositaries of existing agreements and from Member States. Such information could be sought at regular intervals, for instance, on a biennial basis from all Member States as well as from the depositaries of the multilateral conventions referred to in the annex to the present report and from the depositaries of the regional conventions mentioned in paragraph 12 below.

9. With reference to instruments relating to unlawful interference with civil aviation, the Secretary-General has been informed that it is the practice of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to send once a year to all Contracting States of ICAO a letter requesting information on the implementation of ICAO Assembly resolution A29-5 entitled "Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies relating to the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference". As for other international conventions referred to in the annex to this report, the Secretary-General notes: (a) that the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, obliges States Parties to provide the

Secretary-General of IMO, who is the depositary, with any relevant information on offences under the Convention, actions taken to avoid that a ship, its passengers, crew or cargo be unduly detained or delayed and measures taken in relation to the offence or alleged offender; (b) that the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material requires a State Party to communicate the final outcome of proceedings against an alleged offender to the depositary, namely the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who in turn informs all States thereof; and (c) that the Convention against the Taking of Hostages (in its article 7) and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (in its article 11) require States Parties, where an alleged offender is prosecuted, to communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the other States concerned and interested international intergovernmental organizations.

10. The information sent by Member States and depositaries would, in the Secretary-General's intention, be compiled under two main headings, namely "Status and implementation of existing agreements" and "Information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing". The preparation of the relevant document would, wherever appropriate, be coordinated with that of the report of the Secretary-General under the item "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". The information gathered would be placed before the General Assembly as part of the documentation relating to the item "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". On this understanding, the Secretary-General would be in a position to carry out the task referred to in subparagraph (a) from within existing resources.

11. As regards subparagraph (b), the Secretary-General notes that the envisaged compendium would be confined to material submitted by Member States. Such material could be requested by circular notes to be sent at regular intervals, for instance every two or three years. Its publication could not be assured from within existing resources if translation costs were involved. The printing costs, on the other hand, could be absorbed if use was made of the Legislative Series, a series which reproduces material in English or French and for which funds are currently appropriated under the regular budget of the United Nations on the basis of two volumes per year. Member States whose official language is not English or French would thus have to undertake responsibility for the translation into one of those languages of the laws and regulations they would wish to submit. Alternatively, they could be invited to provide a summary in English or French of such laws and regulations which would alone be published in the Legislative Series with an indication that the full text is available for consultation in the files of the Codification Division.

12. With regard to subparagraph (c), the envisaged analytical review of existing international instruments relating to international terrorism would, in the intention of the Secretary-General, cover, in addition to the multilateral conventions referred to in the annex to the present report, three regional conventions namely the Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortions that are of International Significance, signed at Washington on 2 February 1971, the

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Strasbourg on 27 January 1972 2/ and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation's Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987. 3/ The analytical review could also, if deemed appropriate, take into consideration other documents adopted at the international level such as the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council following the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It would be of a strictly descriptive character and would leave it to States to identify aspects of international terrorism not covered by existing instruments. Provided the analytical review were published as part of the documentation under the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", it could be prepared and processed from within existing resources.

13. As regards subparagraph (d) to which, as indicated in paragraph 3 above, the Legal Counsel specifically drew the attention of international organizations in his letters dated 3 January 1995, the Secretary-General wishes to refer to the extract from the UNESCO Executive Board document 146 EX/44, reproduced in section IV below, as well as to the last paragraph of the reply of IMO, also reproduced in section IV below.

14. The Secretary-General further wishes to indicate that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna organizes workshops and training seminars in the field relating to crime prevention and criminal justice. Generally, these are organized for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, investigating judges and corrections officers, and focus on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice. In recent times, since the resources allocated to these activities in the programme budget are quite limited, a number of such training seminars have been planned, organized and conducted jointly with other United Nations entities such as the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for Human Rights, as well as international professional organizations. The Branch also assists Member States by providing advisory services on legislation, policies and strategies for preventing, controlling and combating crime, including terrorism. The nature of the training courses, seminars and advisory services to be offered depends on the results of needs assessments which are carried out in response to requests of Member States.

15. Furthermore, interregional advisers provide their services free of charge to requesting Governments, in order to assist them in solving urgent and specific problems. In general, a request for assistance from Member States would enable an interregional adviser to undertake an exploratory mission in order to discuss with the appropriate national authorities how to approach the relevant problems.

16. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch considers its technical assistance programme described above as a matter of priority.

17. In addition, the Secretary-General is currently exploring the possibility of addressing the question of international terrorism in the context of the seminars organized within the framework of the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

[Original: English]

[1 May 1995]

1. A Parliamentary democracy in the eastern Caribbean, Antigua and Barbuda is a peaceful island-State known for its sun, sea and sand. There has never been a case of international terrorism within or connected to the State. However, even a peace-loving island-developing State is not completely immune from the heightened social and political tensions and the often attendant criminal elements that currently exist in various parts of the world.

2. To this end, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda has initiated the following measures to assist in the fight against international terrorism:

(a) The Antigua and Barbuda Port Authority, with the assistance of the Coast Guard and Navy personnel of a friendly country, has stepped up its monitoring of ports and waterways in order to prevent transport of weapons within territorial seas;

(b) The newly renovated V. C. Bird International Airport has been furnished with metal detectors to hinder the departure of any would-be airline hijacker;

(c) Authorities are also utilizing trained canines to sniff out narcotics and explosives; and

(d) Eight Caribbean States have formed a Regional Security System (RSS), charged with addressing questions of collective security and defence.

3. Furthermore, on 19 July 1993, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

4. The Government of Antigua and Barbuda attaches great importance to the subject-matter of resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994 and to the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism.

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[29 June 1995]

1. The legislation currently in force in Argentina on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism consists of acts ratifying international multilateral conventions, namely:

- Act No. 18,730/70 (1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft);

- Act No. 19,793/72 (1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft);

- Act No. 20,411/73 (1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation);

- Act No. 22,509/81 (Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3166 (XXVIII));

- Act No. 23,956/91 (1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages);

- Act No. 23,915/92 (1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation);

- Act No. 24,209/93 (1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation).

2. In addition, the Argentine Republic has signed bilateral agreements with the Italian Republic (1992) and the Republic of Turkey (1995) on cooperation against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist activities; however, both agreements are still awaiting ratification by the legislature.

3. Lastly, the Argentine Penal Code (title IX, dealing with crimes against national security, and title X, dealing with crimes against public authorities and constitutional order), special criminal laws (Act No. 20,840, as amended by Act No. 21,459 and Act No. 23,077) and other domestic regulations (Decree No. 327/89, which establishes the organizational and operational bases for the development, implementation and follow-up of measures to prevent and suppress the formation or the activities of armed groups) are aimed at preventing and suppressing terrorist activities that are more in the nature of "domestic terrorism" (subversion) than of international terrorism.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[28 June 1995]

The Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations is pleased to provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with information regarding the status and implementation of such agreements to which Canada is, or is eligible to be, a party. 4/

MULTILATERAL TREATIES

Treaties in force for Canada

I. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft:

Signature:	04-11-64
Ratification:	07-11-69
Entry into force for Canada:	05-02-70

II. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft:

Signature:	16-12-70
Ratification:	20-06-72
Entry into force for Canada:	24-07-72

III. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation:

Signature:	23-09-71
Ratification:	19-06-72
Entry into force for Canada:	26-01-73

IV. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents:

Signature:	26-06-74
Ratification:	04-08-76
Entry into force for Canada:	20-02-77

V. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages:

Signature:	18-02-80
Ratification:	04-12-85
Entry into force for Canada:	03-01-86

VI. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material:

Signature:	23-09-80
Ratification:	21-03-86
Entry into force for Canada:	08-02-87

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

I. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on Hijacking of Aircraft and Vessels and Other Offences:

Signed and in force:	15-02-73
Renewed by exchange of notes:	01-02-88 and 11-03-88
Renewed Agreement in force:	11-03-88

II. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America on Aviation Security:

Signed and in force: 21-11-86

(i) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

Canadian Criminal Code, articles 7, 78.1

MALDIVES

[Original: English]

[20 June 1995]

1. If history and tradition are any guide to judge the human values upheld by any society or country, the Republic of Maldives goes wide of the mark today having experienced the fearful events of 3 November 1988, when 18 hours of a vicious attack on the capital island of the archipelagic country - Male - by a group of terrorists took place. It was the first time in the history of Maldives that a terrorist activity had ever taken place.

2. The aim of this planned attack, it transpired following investigations after the terrorists were beaten back, was to overthrow the legally established Government.

3. But the 18 hours of the mayhem of shooting, killing and destruction to property created by the inhuman terrorists left cruel and everlasting marks on the people of Maldives who had never before experienced any acts of terrorism. These marks, both physical and psychological, are visible even today.

4. The alarming escalation of terrorist activities the world over, compelled the Government to embark on a programme of action to enhance the public awareness on how, where and why terrorism was leading the evils that confront mankind on earth.

5. The Republic of Maldives firmly believes that strong measures have to be taken at the national and international levels to combat the inhuman and dastardly acts of terrorism and terrorists, and those who encourage or assist them in any way.

6. The Government of Maldives, while fully supporting the most important work being carried out by the United Nations and the international community and also at regional levels, has already ratified/acceded to the following legal instruments which form effective countermeasures against terrorism:

1. The Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970: ratified/acceded to on 1 September 1987.

2. Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971: ratified/acceded to on 1 September 1987.

3. Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963: ratified/acceded to on 28 September 1987.

4. New York Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, 1989: signed on 17 July 1990 and ratified on 11 September 1991.

5. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, Kathmandu, 1987: signed on 4 November 1987 and ratified on 28 December 1987.

7. Apart from becoming a party to the above-mentioned conventions, the Government of Maldives also enacted in 1990 a law to prevent terrorism in the country (Law No. 10/90). 5/

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[23 May 1995]

1. Norway is party to the following agreements:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963, in force for Norway as of 4 December 1969.

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 16 December 1970, in force for Norway as of 14 October 1971.

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, in force for Norway as of 26 January 1976.

- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Servicing International Civilian Aviation of 24 February 1988, in force for Norway as of 28 June 1990.

- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 27 January 1977, in force for Norway as of 10 April 1980.

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of 14 December 1973, in force for Norway as of 26 November 1976.

- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 18 December 1979, in force for Norway as of December 1984.

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, both of 10 March 1988, in force for Norway as of 1 March 1992.

- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of 1 March 1991. Norway deposited the instrument of ratification on 9 July 1992.

2. The Norwegian legal system does not contain specific rules and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. Individual acts of terrorism are liable for prosecution and punishment in accordance with the Norwegian Civilian Penal Code of 1902.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[23 May 1995]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that it condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal actions, because they target the lives and property of innocent people and violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. It urges genuine cooperation among all States in the framework of international legitimacy so that the necessary measures may be taken to prevent and combat terrorism and eliminate its causes, and it calls for the formulation of internationally acceptable criteria to differentiate clearly between terrorism, which must be condemned and opposed, and national struggle against foreign occupation, which must be protected and supported.

2. Accordingly, the Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of its historic resolution 42/159, which constituted a step forward in the expansion and promotion of effective cooperation in combating terrorism in the framework of international legitimacy and on the basis of the principles enunciated in its paragraph 14, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.

3. The Syrian Arab Republic was also in the forefront in calling for the convening of an international conference to define terrorism, to examine its causes, to eliminate any confusion between terrorism and the struggle of peoples for national liberation from foreign occupation and to study the underlying causes of those acts of violence that may arise from the violation of basic rights and from misery, frustration, grievance and despair. The Syrian Arab Republic believes that the mandate of any working group established should be restricted to preparations for the convening of an international conference to define terrorism and consider means for its elimination. An international convention for the prevention of terrorism may be elaborated in the light of the results of such a conference.

4. As it appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in continuing to solicit the views of Member States with a view to convening the international conference in question, the Syrian Arab Republic bases its position on its desire to protect international legitimacy, the principles of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter. It is of the view that the General Assembly should consider the item on measures to eliminate international terrorism every two years, in order to review ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[20 June 1995]

1. Turkey has been one of the prime targets of international terrorism in the past decades. At present PKK, with its violent methods, continues to be a menace detrimental to the promotion of a democratic way of living in the region. The PKK is recognized and classified as a terrorist organization by Western States, and also by the European Parliament and the Council of Europe. Since 1984, indiscriminate violence and terror waged by the PKK have claimed thousands of lives. The United Nations Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, adopted at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, underlines the concern by the international community at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs which have resorted to all types of violence thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights. This Declaration also emphasizes the desirability of closer cooperation and coordination among States in combating crimes closely connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking, unlawful arms trade, money laundering and smuggling of nuclear and other potentially deadly materials.

2. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights, also stresses that "the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as linkage in some countries to drug trafficking are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments. The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism".

I. INCIDENTS CAUSED BY TERRORISM

A. PKK uses all sorts of terror tactics such as slaying mercilessly schoolteachers and other civilians, including women, the elderly and children, and is also involved in drug trafficking. Some of the attention-striking incidents mentioned below and compiled from the reports of the foreign media, foreign officers and the local Turkish authorities proved that the PKK's involvement in drug trafficking is self-evident:

(1) In January 1992, Bremen police arrested a Turk of Kurdish origin selling drugs. The police found a bunch of keys in his pocket. The keys belonged to an apartment where other Turks of Kurdish origin lived. On the walls of the said apartment were posters of the PKK and its leader Abdullah Öcalan. The police also found some clues that the PKK finances its armed struggle by the heroin trade (SAT-TV, 6 January 1992).

(2) In 1992 a total of 2,069 drug addicts died in Germany. In the same year, police arrested some children aged 10-12 coming from south-eastern Turkey and selling drugs in Hamburg. A child of 8 carrying a firearm confessed that the PKK was using them to sell drugs, since they do not have penal responsibility. The police seized 30 kilograms of heroin from a Kurd who was said to transfer 150,000 deutsche marks to his partners. The estimated figure the PKK earns from the narcotics trade is more than DM 56 million.

(3) The years of intensive police investigation by the Slagelse Police and the Narcotics Section of the National Police in Denmark resulted in solving several armed robberies whose spoils were used to finance narcotics purchases. The police captured Inga Larsen of Denmark who had links with the two Turkish narcotics kingpins living in Denmark: Ali Nazim Sivrikaya and Kara Mehmet Seçilmiş also called "Carlos". During the trial, the close relation between Carlos and PKK was proved. Superintendent Niels Bech of the National Police Force explained that large parts of the profits from the narcotics sales in Denmark have returned to Turkey. "Carlos" even got people to send the money via post to Germany. In one case 140,000 Danish kroner were sent to Mustafa Ağdeve in Turkey who in turn sent kilos of heroin to Europe.

(4) Italian police issued a report which was also handed to German Interpol. The report lists the PKK's involvement in narco-terror case by case.

(5) The German police reports underline the fact that, in 1991, 1,103 kg of heroin were seized by the police and 400 of 735 suspects involved in drug trading incidents were PKK members. In 1992, this ratio mounted to 450/735 and to 300/457 in 1993.

(6) The United States Department of State Bureau of International Narcotic Matters, in its International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (1992) stated that two thirds of the people involved in drug trafficking incidents in Europe are PKK-oriented.

(7) In 1993 the police seized 200 kg of heroin in London and as a result of the investigation it was understood that the drug traders were working for PKK.

(8) Şengül Karacan, captured in Caracas, Venezuela, on 10 November 1993 while carrying 3.5 kg of cocaine, confessed that she was a PKK courier. This incident proves the links of the PKK with the drug cartels even in Latin America.

(9) In a police operation realized in the international waters of the Mediterranean, 3 tons of heroin were seized in the ship "Kısmetim 1" and

Kazım Akkuş, one of the sailors, confessed that the heroin belonged to the PKK and was on route to Europe.

(10) A PKK member, Hakkı Kıtay, captured by the police with 14.5 kg of heroin on 1 September 1993, confessed that he was acting on behalf of the PKK abroad, he was a drug smuggler and was transferring 30 per cent of the income to the PKK.

(11) Hasan Moğlu, arrested by the police on 2 September 1993 in connection with the incident in which 100 kg of heroin were seized in Kapıkule, was found to be a PKK member.

(12) Turkish security forces seized 120 kg of heroin and 40 kg of hemp seeds (cannabis) in a PKK shelter in south-eastern Turkey.

(13) On 1 August 1994, Remzi Inceören, apprehended in Diyarbakır with 2 kg of heroin, acknowledged that he was selling drugs for the PKK. He also informed the police that some PKK members were cultivating drugs and gave the name of the places where hemp seeds were grown. In further investigation, the police captured 120,000 roots of hemp seeds in the village of Dibek.

B. Statistical information on incidents caused by terrorism in the first half of 1995 and the number of people killed or wounded as a result of incidents between the years 1992 and 1995 in Turkey is provided below:

1. Statistical information on incidents caused by terrorism in the first half of 1995

1 January 1995
Village of Diyarbakır - Kulp - Hamzalı
As a result of an attack by terrorists on the village, 19 civilians were killed and 6 were wounded.

1 March 1995
Ceyhan Village of Adana
A civilian named Haydar Oğuz was killed by gunshot by terrorists.

3 March 1995
Adana
A civilian named Nebi Polat was killed by gunshot by terrorists.

4 March 1995
City of Adana
Two civilians were killed by gunshot by terrorists.

4 March 1995
Kulp village of Diyarbakır
Terrorists attacked the village and killed five civilians.

5 March 1995
Province of Diyarbakır
During a football match in Diyarbakır, terrorists threw a hand-grenade into the stadium; as a result of the attack three civilians were wounded.

5 March 1995
Province of Bingöl
One of the children who found a hand-grenade in the playground died; the other was wounded as a result of the explosion.

11 March 1995
Silopi village of the city of Şırnak
A civilian was killed by terrorists.

12 March 1995
City of Şırnak
A civilian was wounded after stepping on a mine laid by terrorists.

15 March 1995
Cukurca village of the city of Hakkari
Four civilians were kidnapped by terrorists after an attack on a radio station.

18 March 1995
City of Adana
A bomb that was put in a car exploded.

17 March 1995
City of Siirt
A hand-grenade was thrown into the house of Abdulkerim Kızıl by terrorists; the house was heavily damaged.

20 March 1995
City of Adana
A bomb put in a garbage can exploded in front of a store.

21 March 1995
Batman
A road was blocked and a bus and many other cars were stopped by a group of 15 terrorists dressed as soldiers. Terrorists escaped from the scene after security forces arrived.

21 March 1995
City of Mardin
A bus was damaged after hitting a mine laid on the road and two civilians in the bus were wounded.

24 March 1995
City of Mardin
Two civilians in a horse carriage were killed after hitting a mine on the road.

27 March 1995
City of Sırnak
Four civilians were killed and five others were wounded because of the gunfire by terrorists.

5 April 1995
Province of Hatay-Dörtyol-Kuzuculu
Seven civilians were killed and one was wounded by terrorists.

12 June 1995
City of Bingöl-Province of Genç
Eighteen soldiers were killed in an attack by terrorists.

16 June 1995
City of Hakkari-Province of Şemdinli
Twenty soldiers were killed in an attack by terrorists.

2. Statistical information on incidents caused by terrorism in 1992, 1993 and 1994

1992

1,920 incidents
Civilian population - 618 dead, 853 wounded (including 12 teachers killed and 2 wounded by attacks on schools by the PKK)
Soldiers - 461 dead, 913 wounded
Police - 48 dead, 165 wounded
Village guard - 125 dead, 151 wounded

1993

4,198 incidents
Civilian population - 1,325 dead, 1,512 wounded (as a result of 46 attacks on schools, 43 teachers were killed, 30 were wounded, 19 teachers were abducted and 12 were released)
Soldiers - 550 dead, 1,046 wounded
Police - 36 dead, 155 wounded
Village guard - 182 dead, 263 wounded

1994

3,524 incidents
Civilian population - 822 dead, 1,215 wounded (as a result of 27 attacks on schools, 25 teachers were killed, 11 were wounded, 7 were abducted and 5 were released)
Soldiers - 752 dead, 1,875 wounded
Police - 39 dead, 174 wounded
Village guard - 253 dead, 319 wounded

C. National Law on Suppression of Terrorism

On the prevention of terrorism and for the punishment of terrorist crimes, the Government of the Republic of Turkey has enacted Law No. 3713 on Suppression of Terrorism. 6/

II. MULTILATERAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON TERRORISM

Turkey has also concluded bilateral agreements with various States and is a party to many regional and universal agreements for the suppression of terrorism and for cooperation in this area. The bilateral agreements which were concluded by the Turkish Government in the framework of the Security Cooperation Mechanism and the multilateral treaties to which Turkey is a party are listed below. The Security Cooperation Mechanism has been established for cooperation in areas of international terrorism, international drug trafficking and other issues of security. Bilateral meetings are held periodically between Turkey and the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and Tunisia to consider these issues.

A. Bilateral agreements concluded in the framework of the Security Cooperation Mechanism

(1) Agreement between the Government of the Turkish Republic and the Republic of Bulgaria on Cooperation on Prevention of Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Other Organized Crimes (Ankara, 3 February 1993)

(2) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for Cooperation on Prevention of Terrorism, Illegal Traffic of Psychotropic Substances and Other Organized Crimes (Ankara, 7 May 1994)

(3) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation for the Security of the Public and Protection of Public Order (Ankara, 30 January 1993)

(4) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and Israel for Cooperation on Prevention of Illegal Traffic and Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Other Serious Crimes (Jerusalem, 3 November 1994)

(5) Agreement on Cooperation between the Turkish Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Security of the Russian Federation (Moscow, 28 October 1992)

(6) Agreement on Cooperation between the Turkish Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation (Moscow, 30 October 1992)

(7) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Hungary for Cooperation on the Prevention of Terrorism, Illicit Drug Traffic and Other Organized Crimes (Ankara, 18 December 1992)

(8) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Republic for Cooperation on the Prevention of Terrorism, Illicit Traffic and Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Other Organized Crimes (Prague, 5 October 1992)

(9) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Ukraine on Cooperation for Prevention of Crime (Ankara, 14 April 1994)

(10) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Moldova for Cooperation on the Prevention of Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Other Organized Crimes (Kisinev, 3 June 1994)

(11) Agreement on Cooperation between the Turkish Republic and the Republic of Azerbaijan (Ankara, 4 October 1994)

(12) Agreement for Cooperation on Security between the Government of the Turkish Republic and the Government of the Republic of Sudan (Ankara, 5 August 1992)

(13) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Ankara, 19 May 1994)

(14) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Romania (Ankara, 28 April 1992)

(15) Protocol for the years 1992 and 1993 concluded in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Romania (Bucharest, 15 July 1992)

(16) Agreement and Additional Protocol thereto between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Romania for Cooperation on Coastal Security (Ankara, 6 November 1992)

(17) Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Public Order between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Albania (Tirana, 1 June 1992)

(18) Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan for Cooperation in the Areas of Prevention of Crime and Public Security (Ankara, 3 April 1992)

(19) Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan (Ashkabad, 25 July 1992)

(20) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for Cooperation in the Areas of Prevention of Crime and Public Security (Bishkek, 23 July 1992)

(21) Protocol of Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on security authorities (Ankara, 17 April 1992)

(22) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Prevention of Terrorism, Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Other Organized Crimes

(23) Agreement for Cooperation on Security between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Kazakstan (Ankara, 26 September 1992)

B. Multilateral treaties which had been ratified by Turkey by 31 December 1993 on international terrorism and other criminal matters

(1) European Convention on Extradition

(2) Additional Protocol 2 to the European Convention on Extradition

(3) European Convention on Mutual Assistance on Criminal Matters

(4) Additional Protocol to the Convention on Mutual Assistance on Criminal Matters

(5) European Convention on International Validity of Criminal Judgements

(6) European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters

(7) European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism

(8) Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons

(9) Genocide Convention

(10) Convention against the Hijacking of Aircraft

(11) Convention on the Prevention of Illegal Acts against the Security of Civil Aviation

(12) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents

(13) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(14) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

C. Turkey has also concluded many bilateral treaties on legal matters, especially on extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters and recognition and enforcement of criminal awards. The States with which Turkey has concluded agreements in these areas are listed below:

Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Belgium, Romania, Jordan, the former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the United States of America, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Pakistan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Hungary, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Poland, India, and Egypt.

Turkey has also participated actively in the preparation of resolutions, decisions and declarations on international terrorism and related matters, in the framework of the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and is implementing these instruments in good faith.

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM RELEVANT SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Extract from Executive Board document 146 EX/44 "Report by the Director-General on the Possible Forms of UNESCO's Participation in the Endeavours of the International Community to Promote Cooperation in Combating the Danger of Terrorism" 7/

...

19. UNESCO is already participating in the endeavours of the international community to fight terrorism. Following resolution 5.1 the General Conference adopted at its twenty-seventh session, and, in particular, its paragraph 2.B(e), by which the Director-General is invited to "help foster public awareness of the need to eradicate terrorist acts, methods and practices and their link with drug trafficking, on account of their being activities calculated to destroy human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and peace and having detrimental effects on education and culture", the Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5) foresees that studies on various threats to democracy and human rights including terrorism will be carried out in 1995, within the framework of Major Programme V.2.1 on "Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination".

20. The entire programme on education for peace, human rights, democracy and international understanding provides a meaningful contribution to the struggle against the danger of terrorism inasmuch as it promotes thinking and behaviour based on common humanistic and cultural values. UNESCO's activities are now focused on incorporation of these values in all levels and all forms of education. Preparation of practical teaching aids for education for tolerance and non-violence has been foreseen. 8/ The experience of the Associated Schools of UNESCO from 10 countries belonging to various regions of the world has been summarized in a handbook on democratic culture and preparation of brochures on "No to violence" has been initiated in nine countries.

21. The Sector of Communication, Information and Informatics contributes to the struggle against terrorism by its monitoring of press freedom and of attacks against the independence and security of media and journalists, as exemplified in the UNESCO-supported International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network and more specifically, by condemnation of terrorist attacks against media and journalists through special communiqués of the Director-General.

22. All UNESCO activities towards a culture of peace also contribute to the elimination of the sources of terrorism. Within the framework of the programme for a culture of peace, UNESCO has launched a series of national programmes. These programmes seek to eradicate a culture of violence and promote reconciliation.

23. Activities undertaken by UNESCO within the framework of the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) may also be considered as a contribution towards progressive elimination of causes of terrorism. In conformity with its mandate as lead agency of the United Nations system for the Year of Tolerance, UNESCO has prepared for 1995 a diverse programme of meetings, concerts, broadcasts, festivals, publications and exhibitions. The Year's calendar of events includes regional conferences and the preparation of UNESCO tolerance teaching guide.

24. The Director-General draws the attention of the international community to the barbarous acts of terrorism, qualifying terrorist acts as an assault on human rights, as action endangering peace. He has made on a number of occasions statements condemning acts of terrorism, especially those against intellectuals. The Director-General also denounced situations in which the life of journalists, teachers, scientists and artists is in jeopardy.

25. UNESCO is in the process of elaborating its programmes for 1996-1997 (28 C/5) and its activities for the Fourth Medium-Term Strategy (1996-2001). In this context, some specific measures related to prevention and elimination of terrorism are foreseen, in particular, those linked with the creation of an Observatory for Human Rights. They are also an important part of a follow-up programme to the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) and activities foreseen by the Culture of Peace Programme.

26. Educational activities no doubt are crucial for UNESCO's efforts aimed at raising public awareness on international terrorism. The Organization may consider elaboration of educational methods, paedagogical approaches and didactic material so as to give new impetus to the condemnation and rejection of international terrorism. The UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP), UNESCO Chairs for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy as well as the Associated Universities Project (AUP) may play an important role in these activities. Concrete projects foreseen in the draft 28 C/5 will contribute to prevention of terrorism through school campaigns and measures within the framework of the International Day for Tolerance. Preparation and wide dissemination of a UNESCO Manual on Human Rights Education - to be, in the long run, put at the disposal of all schools of the world - will be an action of special significance for fostering a sense, values and

skills of respect for others and for human rights, thus laying international and intercultural foundations for tolerant, non-violent, cooperative behaviour. A Manual on Human Rights for higher education to be published in 1996 will contain a chapter on human rights and terrorism.

27. In planning activities of the Organization to combat and prevent terrorism in the field of education, foremost consideration could be given to the follow-up to the Declaration adopted by the Ministers of Education at the International Conference on Education (ICE) Geneva, October 1994, in which they declared themselves "Deeply concerned by the manifestations of violence, racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism and violations of human rights, by religious intolerance, by the upsurge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and by the growing gap separating wealthy countries from poor countries, phenomena which threaten the consolidation of peace and democracy both nationally and internationally and which are all obstacles to development".

28. As far as research related to terrorism is concerned, the draft programme (28 C/5) proposes during the 1996-1997 biennium, studies on threats to democracy and on sources of violence, xenophobia and racism, which will contribute to the Organization's efforts to combat terrorism.

29. The draft 28 C/5 proposes the creation of an Observatory for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of writers, artists, scientists, educators and journalists. The Observatory will collect information on flagrant violations of rights of intellectuals, attempts to their life, dignity, freedom of expression, creativity and research. For this purpose, it will set up a network in collaboration with the Member States, National Commissions and with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It is understood that all the UNESCO Sectors will contribute to its establishment. The Observatory will also be responsible for the preparation of dossiers and reports on the basis of reliable and verified information. This will enable the Organization to alert public opinion on terrorism. The work of the Sector of Communication, Information and Informatics aimed at protection of freedom of expression and defence of journalists threatened by terrorism will be continued.

30. The Declaration of principles and a programme of action to be elaborated as a follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) affords an opportunity for the Organization to undertake and to propose concrete actions aimed at the prevention and elimination of terrorism as part of national and international programmes for the promotion of tolerance.

31. Initiated within the framework of the Culture of Peace Programme, pilot projects in El Salvador and Mozambique have prompted interest of other countries. At present, national programmes are under preparation for Burundi, Nicaragua and Congo, in addition to a culture of peace action in Guatemala. The Executive Board may wish to consider recommending initiation of culture of peace programme(s) in certain specific country/regional contexts, known for or prone to risk of terrorism, in

order that UNESCO may devise specific modalities of action for possible support to endeavours of the government(s) concerned to combat and prevent terrorism.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

32. Resolutions of the General Assembly and more specifically the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism request inter alia the Specialized Agencies to enhance international cooperation in combating and eliminating terrorism. UNESCO's activities highlighted in this document can be seen as response to these requests and also to General Assembly resolution 46/51 which requested UNESCO, along with IMO, UPU, WTO, and IAEA to consider within their respective spheres of competence what further measures could usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism.

33. In this respect, the principal vocation of UNESCO no doubt is to raise public awareness of the dangers and consequences of terrorism, as well as to contribute within its field of competence to the elimination of the underlying causes. UNESCO's contribution to raising public awareness is not limited to educational and research activities, but also comprises the statements, declarations and appeals by the Director-General to condemn terrorism.

34. In the further elaboration of UNESCO's plan of action on preventing and eliminating terrorism and participating in the endeavours of the international community, two principles must be kept in sight.

(a) This programme should be intersectoral - as all sectors of UNESCO - in particular Education, Culture, Communications, Information and Informatics, Social and Human Sciences as well as the Culture of Peace Programme - should participate.

(b) The plan of action should fully respect the specificity of UNESCO's contribution in conformity with its fields of competence.

35. Apart from developing its own programmes and projects, addressing directly or indirectly the question of terrorism, UNESCO, in close cooperation with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights may participate in the implementation of the activities assigned to the Secretary-General.

36. Although UNESCO could not be considered as being among the lead agencies in the endeavours of the international community to combat and eliminate international terrorism, the contribution it would be making through the activities summarized above is nevertheless highly relevant in combating international terrorism and its root causes.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[5 May 1995]

1. In respect of the safety of ships and the security of their passengers and crews, the IMO Assembly, by resolution A.548(14) of 20 November 1985, called upon Governments, port authorities and administrations, shipowners, ship operators, shipmasters and crews to take steps to review and, as necessary, strengthen port and on-board security. Measures intended to assist Member Governments to implement this resolution were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee of IMO in September 1986 (MSC/Circ.443). Thereafter, the Governments of Greece and the United States submitted information on the steps taken by them to implement the measures adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee. 9/

2. Concerning the two international instruments done at Rome on 10 March 1988 under the auspices of IMO, namely the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, they entered into force on 1 March 1992. At this stage. there are 30 Contracting States to the Convention and 27 to the Protocol.

3. It should be noted that Greece and the United States are parties to the 1988 Convention and Protocol and it is not clear to what extent the above-mentioned measures, which these States adopted in 1987, are in force and still applied by them.

4. With reference to the workshops and training courses which may be organized and financed under the auspices of the United Nations in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 49/6, I wish to inform you that IMO has no funds to contribute but would be pleased, upon request, to be of assistance in connection with issues of relevance to the above-mentioned international instruments and measures adopted by this Organization.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

[Original: English]

[25 April 1995]

Reference is made to the informative document CP/CAJP-978/94 of 2 November 1994 (in English and Spanish), which contains background material and updates information on the subject, present status of ratification of the 1971 Washington Convention, a compilation of the General Assembly resolutions on terrorism, information on the results of the inquiry made of the Governments of the Member States and a list of relevant documents. 10/

Notes

1/ For the text of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, see paragraph 7 of the present report.

2/ Entered into force on 4 August 1978.

3/ Entered into force on 22 August 1988.

4/ The submission of Canada included copies of the relevant Canadian legislative provisions implementing these agreements, which are available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

5/ A copy of the law is available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

6/ An unofficial translation of the law is available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

7/ Communicated by UNESCO under cover of a letter of 31 May 1995.

8/ During the 1994-1995 biennium "A sense of belonging: Guidelines for values for the humanistic and international dimension of education" and a preliminary version of "Tolerance: the threshold of peace: A teaching/learning guide for education for peace, human rights and democracy" have been prepared and widely disseminated in various language versions.

9/ The texts of resolutions A.584(14) and of documents MSC/Circ.443 and the information submitted by Greece and the United States (MSC/Circ. 475 and 476) are available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

10/ The document is available for consultation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

Annex

State, as at 4 July 1995, of signatures and ratifications of, and accessions and successions to, international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism

A. Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General of the United Nations performs depository functions a/

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17 (a))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 March 1982
Armenia		18 May 1994
Australia	30 December 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 August 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 October 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 February 1976
Bhutan		16 January 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 December 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 August 1976
Chile		21 January 1977
China		5 August 1987
Costa Rica		2 November 1977
Croatia		12 October 1992
Cyprus		24 December 1975
Czech Republic		22 February 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 December 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 August 1974	12 March 1975

a/ For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or declarations of succession to the two conventions below, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, document ST/LEG/SER.E/13 as well as its subsequent issues.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 August 1980
Estonia		21 October 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 October 1978
Gabon		14 October 1981
Germany	15 August 1974	25 January 1977
Ghana		25 April 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 December 1974	18 January 1983
Haiti		25 August 1980
Hungary	6 November 1974	26 March 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 August 1977
India		11 April 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 February 1978
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 December 1974	30 August 1985
Jamaica		21 September 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 December 1984
Kuwait		1 March 1989
Latvia		14 April 1992
Liberia		30 September 1975
Liechtenstein		28 November 1994
Malawi		14 March 1977
Maldives		21 August 1990
Mexico		22 April 1980
Mongolia	23 August 1974	8 August 1975
Nepal		9 March 1990
Netherlands		6 December 1988
New Zealand		12 November 1985
Nicaragua	29 October 1974	10 March 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 April 1980
Oman		22 March 1988
Pakistan		29 March 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 October 1974	24 November 1975
Peru		25 April 1978
Philippines		26 November 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 December 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 December 1974	15 August 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 January 1976
Rwanda	15 October 1974	29 November 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Spain		8 August 1985
Sri Lanka		27 February 1991
Sudan		10 October 1994
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 March 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 April 1988
Togo		30 December 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 January 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 January 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 December 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 December 1973	26 October 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978
Yemen		9 February 1987
Yugoslavia	17 December 1974	29 December 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983, in accordance with article 18 (i))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Antigua and Barbuda		6 August 1986
Argentina		18 September 1991
Australia		21 May 1990
Austria	3 October 1980	22 August 1986
Bahamas		4 June 1981
Barbados		9 March 1981
Belarus		1 July 1987
Belgium		3 January 1980
Bhutan		31 August 1981
Bolivia	25 March 1980	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993
Brunei Darussalam		8 October 1988
Bulgaria		10 March 1988
Cameroon		9 March 1988
Canada	18 February 1980	4 December 1985
China		26 January 1993
Chile	3 January 1980	12 November 1981
Côte d'Ivoire		22 August 1989
Cyprus		13 September 1991
Czech Republic		22 February 1993
Denmark		11 August 1987
Dominica		9 September 1986
Dominican Republic	12 August 1980	
Ecuador		2 May 1988
Egypt	18 December 1980	2 October 1981
El Salvador	10 June 1980	12 February 1981
Finland	29 October 1980	14 April 1983
Gabon	29 February 1980	
Germany	18 December 1979	15 December 1980
Ghana		10 November 1987
Greece	18 March 1980	18 June 1987
Grenada		10 December 1990
Guatemala	30 April 1980	11 March 1983
Haiti	21 April 1980	17 May 1989
Honduras	11 June 1980	1 June 1981
Hungary		2 September 1987
Iceland		6 July 1981
India		7 September 1994
Iraq	14 October 1980	
Israel	19 November 1980	
Italy	18 April 1980	20 March 1986
Jamaica	27 February 1980	
Japan	22 December 1980	8 June 1987

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
Jordan		19 February 1986
Kenya		8 December 1981
Kuwait		6 February 1989
Lesotho	17 April 1980	5 November 1980
Liberia	30 January 1980	
Liechtenstein		28 November 1994
Luxembourg	18 December 1979	29 April 1991
Malawi		17 March 1986
Mali		8 February 1990
Mauritius	18 June 1980	17 October 1980
Mexico		28 April 1987
Mongolia		9 June 1992
Nepal		9 March 1990
Netherlands	18 December 1980	6 December 1988
New Zealand	24 December 1980	12 November 1985
Norway	18 December 1980	2 July 1981
Oman		22 July 1988
Panama	24 January 1980	19 August 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 October 1980
Portugal	16 June 1980	6 July 1984
Republic of Korea		4 May 1983
Romania		17 May 1990
Russian Federation		11 June 1987
Saint Kitts and Nevis		17 January 1991
Saudi Arabia		8 January 1991
Senegal	2 June 1980	10 March 1987
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		26 March 1984
Sudan		19 June 1990
Suriname	30 July 1980	5 November 1981
Sweden	25 February 1980	15 January 1981
Switzerland	18 July 1980	5 March 1985
Trinidad and Tobago		1 April 1981
Togo	8 July 1980	25 July 1986
Turkey		15 August 1989
Uganda	10 November 1980	
Ukraine		19 June 1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 December 1979	22 December 1982
United States of America	21 December 1979	7 December 1984
Venezuela		13 December 1988
Yugoslavia	29 December 1980	19 April 1985
Zaire	2 July 1980	

B. Conventions in respect of which the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency or some Member States perform depository functions

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969, in accordance with article 21, paragraph (1)) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Afghanistan		15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1985	17 October 1985
Argentina		23 July 1971	21 October 1971
Australia		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Austria		7 February 1974	8 May 1974
Bahamas		12 June 1975	10 July 1973 (1)
Bahrain		9 February 1984	9 May 1984 (2)(3)
Bangladesh		25 July 1978	23 October 1978
Barbados	25 June 1969	4 April 1972	3 July 1972
Belarus		3 February 1988	3 May 1988 (2)(4)
Belgium	20 December 1968	6 August 1970	4 November 1970
Bhutan		25 January 1989	25 April 1989
Bolivia		5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina		7 March 1995	6 March 1992 (5)
Botswana		16 January 1979	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Brunei Darussalam		23 May 1986	21 August 1986
Bulgaria		28 September 1989	27 December 1989 (6)
Burkina Faso	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Burundi		14 July 1971	12 October 1971
Cameroon		24 March 1988	22 June 1988
Canada	4 November 1964	7 November 1969	5 February 1970
Cape Verde		4 October 1989	2 January 1990
Central African Republic		11 June 1991	9 September 1991
Chad		30 June 1970	28 September 1970
Chile		24 January 1974	24 April 1974
China		14 November 1978	12 February 1979 (2)(7)
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Comoros		23 May 1991	21 August 1991
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979
Costa Rica		24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Croatia		5 October 1993	8 October 1991 (8)
Cyprus		31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Czech Republic		25 March 1993	1 January 1993 (9)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		9 May 1983	7 August 1983 (2)
Denmark	21 November 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Djibouti		10 June 1992	8 September 1992
Dominican Republic		3 December 1970	3 March 1971

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Ecuador	8 July 1969	3 December 1969	3 March 1970
Egypt		12 February 1975	13 May 1975 (2)
El Salvador		13 February 1980	13 May 1980
Equatorial Guinea		27 February 1991	28 May 1991
Estonia		31 December 1993	31 March 1994
Ethiopia		27 March 1979	25 June 1979 (2)
Fiji		31 January 1972	10 October 1970 (10)
Finland	24 October 1969	2 April 1971	1 July 1971
France	11 July 1969	11 September 1970	10 December 1970
Gabon		14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Gambia		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Georgia		16 June 1994	14 September 1994
Germany	14 September 1963	16 December 1969	16 March 1970 (11)
Ghana		2 January 1974	2 April 1974
Greece	21 October 1969	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Grenada		28 August 1978	26 November 1978
Guatemala	14 September 1963	17 November 1970	15 February 1971 (2)
Guinea		18 January 1994	18 April 1994
Guyana		20 December 1972	19 March 1973
Haiti		26 April 1984	25 July 1984
Holy See	14 September 1963		
Honduras		8 April 1987	7 July 1987 (2)
Hungary		3 December 1970	3 March 1971 (12)
Iceland		16 March 1970	14 June 1970
India		22 July 1975	20 October 1975 (2)
Indonesia	14 September 1963	7 September 1976	6 December 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		28 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq		15 May 1974	13 August 1974 (13)
Ireland	20 October 1964	14 November 1975	12 February 1976
Israel	1 November 1968	19 September 1969	18 December 1969
Italy	14 September 1963	18 October 1968	4 December 1969
Jamaica		16 September 1983	15 December 1983
Japan	14 September 1963	26 May 1970	24 August 1970
Jordan		3 May 1973	1 August 1973
Kazakstan		18 May 1995	16 August 1995
Kenya		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Kuwait		27 November 1979	25 February 1980 (14)
Lao People's Democratic Republic		23 October 1972	21 January 1973
Lebanon		11 June 1974	9 September 1974
Lesotho		28 April 1972	27 July 1972
Liberia	14 September 1963		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		21 June 1972	19 September 1972
Luxembourg		21 September 1972	20 December 1972
Madagascar	2 December 1969	2 December 1969	2 March 1970
Malawi		28 December 1972	28 March 1973
Malaysia		5 March 1985	3 June 1985
Maldives		28 September 1987	27 December 1987
Mali		31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Malta		28 June 1991	26 September 1991
Marshall Islands		15 May 1989	13 August 1989
Mauritania		30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Mauritius		5 April 1983	4 July 1983

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Monaco		2 June 1983	31 August 1983
Mongolia		24 July 1990	22 October 1990
Morocco		21 October 1975	19 January 1976 (15)
Nauru		17 May 1984	15 August 1984
Nepal		15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970 (16)
New Zealand		12 February 1974	13 May 1974
Nicaragua		24 August 1973	22 November 1973
Niger	14 April 1969	27 June 1969	4 December 1969
Nigeria	29 June 1965	7 April 1970	6 July 1970
Norway	19 April 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Oman		9 February 1977	10 May 1977 (2)(17)
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975	16 September 1975 (2)(18)
Paraguay		9 August 1971	7 November 1971
Peru		12 May 1978	10 August 1978 (2)
Philippines	14 September 1963	26 November 1965	4 December 1969
Poland		19 March 1971	17 June 1971 (2)
Portugal	11 March 1964	25 November 1964	4 December 1969
Qatar		6 August 1981	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	19 February 1971	20 May 1971
Romania		15 February 1974	16 May 1974 (2)
Russian Federation		3 February 1988	3 May 1988 (2)(19)
Rwanda		17 May 1971	15 August 1971
Saint Lucia		31 October 1983	29 January 1984
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		18 November 1991	16 February 1992
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	21 November 1969	19 February 1970
Senegal	20 February 1964	9 March 1972	7 June 1972
Seychelles		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone		9 November 1970	7 February 1971
Singapore		1 March 1971	30 May 1971
Slovakia		20 March 1995	1 January 1993 (20)
Slovenia		18 December 1992	25 June 1991 (21)
Solomon Islands		23 March 1982	7 July 1978 (22)
South Africa		26 May 1972	24 August 1972 (2)
Spain	27 July 1964	1 October 1969	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978	28 August 1978
Suriname		10 September 1979	25 November 1975 (23)
Sweden	14 September 1963	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		31 July 1980	29 October 1980 (2)
Thailand		6 March 1972	4 June 1972
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30 August 1994	17 September 1991 (24)
Togo		26 July 1971	24 October 1971
Trinidad and Tobago		9 February 1972	9 May 1972
Tunisia		25 February 1975	26 May 1975 (2)
Turkey		17 December 1975	16 March 1976
Uganda		25 June 1982	23 September 1982
Ukraine		29 February 1988	29 May 1988 (2)(25)
United Arab Emirates		16 April 1981	15 July 1981 (26)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969 (27)
United Republic of Tanzania		12 August 1983	10 November 1983
United States of America	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay		26 January 1977	26 April 1977
Vanuatu		31 January 1989	1 May 1989
Venezuela	13 March 1964	4 February 1983	5 May 1983 (2)
Viet Nam		10 October 1979	8 January 1980 (2)
Yemen		26 September 1986	25 December 1986
Yugoslavia*	14 September 1963	12 February 1971	13 May 1971
Zaire		20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Zambia		14 September 1971	13 December 1971
Zimbabwe		8 March 1989	6 June 1989

---

* Yugoslavia refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(1) On 12 June 1975, a declaration dated 15 May 1975 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Bahamas indicating that the Bahamas considers itself to be bound to the Tokyo Convention by virtue of the ratification of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. The Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973.

(2) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

(3) Reservation: "The accession of the State of Bahrain to the Convention shall not be considered or interpreted as recognition of 'Israel' either generally or implicitly under the Convention".

(4) Declaration dated 17 December 1987 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (now the Republic of Belarus) that "the accession of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(5) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 7 March 1995, with effect from 6 March 1992.

(6) Declaration dated 21 August 19[illegible] by the People's Republic of Bulgaria (now the Republic of Bulgaria) that "the accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its right and obligations under the multilateral and bilateral agreements on acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(7) The instrument of accession contains the following statement: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang clique usurping the name of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention".

(8) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Croatia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 5 October 1993, with effect from 8 October 1991.

(9) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Convention with effect from 1 January 1993.

(10) On 31 January 1972, a declaration dated 18 January 1972 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Fiji indicating that Fiji succeeded, upon independence, to the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom in respect of this Convention. Fiji attained independence on 10 October 1970.

(11) The German Democratic Republic, which acceded to the Convention on 10 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(12) On 12 December 1989, a declaration dated 16 October 1989 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of accession on 3 December 1970 with regard to Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The declaration took effect on 12 December 1989.

(13) Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it.

(14) It is understood that the accession to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo, 1963, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(15) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned".

(16) Declaration: "... the Convention, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until the ninetieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will have notified the International Civil Aviation Organization that in Suriname and/or in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention have been taken".

Note 1: On 4 June 1974, a declaration dated 10 May 1974 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in regard to making the Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974. (See also footnote 23.)

Note 2: By a Note dated 30 December 1985 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(17) The accession by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(18) On 15 December 1975, a declaration dated 6 November 1975 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Papua New Guinea indicating that Papua New Guinea desired to be treated as a party in its own right to

the Tokyo Convention, which had entered into force for Australia on 20 September 1970 and had applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea attained independence on 15 September 1975.

(19) Declaration dated 4 December 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (now the Russian Federation) that "the accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(20) By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of the Slovak Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Convention with effect from 1 January 1993.

(21) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 18 December 1992, with effect from 25 June 1991.

(22) An instrument of succession by the Government of Solomon Islands was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 23 March 1982, with effect from 7 July 1978.

(23) The instrument of succession was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 10 September 1979. Prior to that date the provisions of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration dated 10 May 1974 by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975. (See also footnote 16).

(24) An instrument of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 30 August 1994, with effect from 17 September 1991.

(25) Declaration dated 13 January 1988 by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (now Ukraine) that "the accession of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

(26) Reservation: "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country".

(27) Declaration: "... the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom informs the International Civil Aviation Organization that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented".

Note: On 1 December 1982, a declaration dated 12 November 1982 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization stating that the provisions of the Convention shall extend to Anguilla. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Anguilla on 1 December 1982.

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan	16 December 1970	29 August 1979
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	16 December 1970	11 September 1972 (1)
Australia	15 June 1971	9 November 1972
Austria	28 April 1971	11 February 1974
Bahamas		13 August 1976
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (2)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	16 December 1970	2 April 1973
Belarus	16 December 1970	30 December 1971 (2)
Belgium	16 December 1970	24 August 1973
Benin	5 May 1971	13 March 1972
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina		15 August 1994 (3)
Botswana		28 December 1978
Brazil	16 December 1970	14 January 1972 (2)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	16 December 1970	19 May 1971 (4)
Burkina Faso		19 October 1987
Burundi	17 February 1971	
Cambodia	16 December 1970	
Cameroon		14 April 1988
Canada	16 December 1970	20 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Central African Republic		1 July 1991
Chad	27 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile	4 June 1971	2 February 1972
China		10 September 1980 (2)(5)
Colombia	16 December 1970	3 July 1973
Comoros		1 August 1991
Costa Rica	16 December 1970	9 July 1971
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus		5 July 1972
Czech Republic		14 November 1994 (6)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		28 April 1983

---

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Denmark	16 December 1970	17 October 1972 (7)
Djibouti		24 November 1992
Dominican Republic	29 June 1971	22 June 1978
Ecuador	19 March 1971	14 June 1971
Egypt		28 February 1975 (2)
El Salvador	16 December 1970	16 January 1973
Equatorial Guinea	4 June 1971	2 January 1991
Estonia		22 December 1993
Ethiopia	16 December 1970	26 March 1979
Fiji	5 October 1971	27 July 1972
Finland	8 January 1971	15 December 1971
France	16 December 1970	18 September 1972
Gabon	16 December 1970	14 July 1971
Gambia	18 May 1971	28 November 1978
Georgia		20 April 1994
Germany	16 December 1970	11 October 1974 (8)
Ghana	16 December 1970	12 December 1973
Greece	16 December 1970	20 September 1973
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	16 December 1970	16 May 1979 (2)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti		9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary	16 December 1970	13 August 1971 (9)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	14 July 1971	12 November 1982 (2)
Indonesia	16 December 1970	27 August 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 December 1970	25 January 1972
Iraq	22 February 1971	3 December 1971
Ireland		24 November 1975
Israel	16 December 1970	16 August 1971
Italy	16 December 1970	19 February 1974
Jamaica	16 December 1970	15 September 1983
Japan	16 December 1970	19 April 1971
Jordan	9 June 1971	18 November 1971
Kazakstan		4 April 1995
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait	21 July 1971	25 May 1979 (10)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 February 1971	6 April 1989
Lebanon		10 August 1973
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		4 October 1978 (11)
Liechtenstein	24 August 1971	

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Luxembourg	16 December 1970	22 November 1978
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (2)
Malaysia	16 December 1970	4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987
Mali		29 September 1971
Malta		14 June 1991
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	16 December 1970	19 July 1972
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 January 1971	8 October 1971
Morocco		24 October 1975 (12)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		11 January 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	16 December 1970	27 August 1973 (13)
New Zealand	15 September 1971	12 February 1974
Nicaragua		6 November 1973
Niger	19 February 1971	15 October 1971
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway	9 March 1971	23 August 1971
Oman		2 February 1977 (2)(14)
Pakistan	12 August 1971	28 November 1973
Panama	16 December 1970	10 March 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (2)
Paraguay	30 July 1971	4 February 1972
Peru		28 April 1978 (2)
Philippines	16 December 1970	26 March 1973
Poland	16 December 1970	21 March 1972 (2)
Portugal	16 December 1970	27 November 1972
Qatar		26 August 1981 (2)
Republic of Korea		18 January 1973 (15)
Romania	13 October 1971	10 July 1972 (2)
Russian Federation	16 December 1970	24 September 1971 (2)
Rwanda	16 December 1970	3 November 1987
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 November 1991
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (2)(16)
Senegal	10 May 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone	19 July 1971	13 November 1974
Singapore	8 September 1971	12 April 1978
Slovenia		27 May 1992 (17)
South Africa	16 December 1970	30 May 1972 (2)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Spain	16 March 1971	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		27 October 1978 (18)
Sweden	16 December 1970	7 July 1971
Switzerland	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (2)
Thailand	16 December 1970	16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	16 December 1970	31 January 1972
Tunisia		16 November 1981 (2)
Turkey	16 December 1970	17 April 1973
Uganda		27 March 1972
Ukraine	16 December 1970	21 February 1972 (2)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (19)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 December 1970	22 December 1971 (20)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Uzbekistan		7 February 1994
Vanuatu		22 February 1989
Venezuela	16 December 1970	7 July 1983
Viet Nam		17 September 1979 (2)
Yemen		29 September 1986
Yugoslavia*	16 December 1970	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

---

* Yugoslavia refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(1) The instrument of ratification by Argentina contains a declaration which, in translation, reads: "The application of this Convention to territories the sovereignty of which may be disputed among two or more States, whether Parties to the Convention or not, may not be interpreted as alteration, renunciation or waiver of the position upheld by each up to the present time".

(2) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention.

(3) An instrument of succession by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 15 August 1994.

(4) On 4 September 1994, a Note was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom by the Government of Bulgaria whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 4 September 1994.

(5) The instrument of accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China".

(6) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Czech Republic to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the Russian Federation on 14 November 1994, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(7) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 June 1980, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to Greenland.

(8) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Convention on 3 June 1971, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(9) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(10) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding stating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(11) The instrument of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.

(12) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."

(13) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(14) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(15) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not, in any way, mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(16) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(17) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(18) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.

(19) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."

(20) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		26 September 1984 (1)
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Bahamas		27 December 1984
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (1)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belarus	23 September 1971	31 January 1973 (1)
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 December 1978
Brazil	23 September 1971	24 July 1972 (1)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	23 September 1971	28 March 1973 (2)
Burkina Faso		19 October 1987
Burundi	6 March 1972	
Cameroon		11 July 1973 (3)
Canada	23 September 1971	19 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Central African Republic		1 July 1991
Chad	23 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile		28 February 1974
China		10 September 1980 (1)(4)
Colombia		4 December 1974
Comoros		1 August 1991
Congo	23 September 1971	19 March 1987
Costa Rica	23 September 1971	21 September 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus	28 November 1972	27 July 1973
Czech Republic		14 November 1994 (5)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 August 1980
Denmark	17 October 1972	17 January 1973 (6)

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Djibouti		24 November 1992
Dominican Republic	31 May 1972	28 November 1973
Ecuador		12 January 1977
Egypt	24 November 1972	20 May 1975 (1)
El Salvador		25 September 1979
Equatorial Guinea		2 January 1991
Estonia		22 December 1993
Ethiopia	23 September 1971	26 March 1979 (1)
Fiji	21 August 1972	5 March 1973
Finland		13 July 1973
France		30 June 1976 (1)
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978
Georgia		20 April 1994
Germany	23 September 1971	3 February 1978 (7)
Ghana		12 December 1973
Greece	9 February 1972	15 January 1974
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	9 May 1972	19 October 1978 (1)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti	6 January 1972	9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary	23 September 1971	27 December 1972 (8)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	11 December 1972	12 November 1982
Indonesia		27 August 1976 (1)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		10 July 1973
Iraq		10 September 1974
Ireland		12 October 1976
Israel	23 September 1971	30 June 1972
Italy	23 September 1971	19 February 1974
Jamaica	23 September 1971	15 September 1983
Japan		12 June 1974
Jordan	2 May 1972	13 February 1973
Kazakstan		4 April 1995
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait		23 November 1979 (9)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 November 1972	6 April 1989
Lebanon		23 December 1977
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		19 February 1974
Luxembourg	29 November 1971	18 May 1982

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (1)
Malaysia		4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987
Mali		24 August 1972
Malta		14 June 1991
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 February 1972	14 September 1972 (1)
Morocco		24 October 1975 (10)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		11 January 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	23 September 1971	27 August 1973 (11)
New Zealand	26 September 1972	12 February 1974
Nicaragua	22 December 1972	6 November 1973
Niger	6 March 1972	1 September 1972
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway		1 August 1973
Oman		2 February 1977 (1)(12)
Pakistan		24 January 1974
Panama	18 January 1972	24 April 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (1)
Paraguay	23 January 1973	5 March 1974
Peru		28 April 1978 (1)
Philippines	23 September 1971	26 March 1973
Poland	23 September 1971	28 January 1975 (1)
Portugal	23 September 1971	15 January 1973
Qatar		26 August 1981 (1)
Republic of Korea		2 August 1973 (13)
Romania	10 July 1972	15 August 1975 (1)
Russian Federation	23 September 1971	19 February 1973 (1)
Rwanda	26 June 1972	3 November 1987
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 November 1991
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (1)(14)
Senegal	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone		20 September 1979
Singapore	21 November 1972	12 April 1978
Slovakia		6 March 1995 (15)
Slovenia		27 May 1992 (16)
Solomon Islands		13 April 1982 (17)
South Africa	23 September 1971	30 May 1972 (1)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Spain	15 February 1972	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		27 October 1978 (18)
Sweden		10 July 1973
Switzerland	23 September 1971	17 January 1978
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (1)
Thailand		16 May 1978
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		4 January 1995 (19)
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	9 February 1972	9 February 1972
Tunisia		16 November 1981 (1)
Turkey	5 July 1972	23 December 1975
Uganda		19 July 1982
Ukraine	23 September 1971	26 January 1973 (1)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (20)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 September 1971	25 October 1973 (21)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Uzbekistan		7 February 1994
Vanuatu		6 November 1989
Venezuela	23 September 1971	21 November 1983 (22)
Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	29 September 1986
Yugoslavia*	23 September 1971	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

---

* Yugoslavia refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(1) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention.

(2) On 4 September 1994, a Note was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom by the Government of Bulgaria whereby that Government withdraws the

reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 4 September 1994.

(3) "In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 23 September 1971, for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts directed against the Security of Civil Aviation, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon declares that in view of the fact that it does not have any relations with South Africa and Portugal, it has no obligation toward these two countries with regard to the implementation of the stipulations of the Convention."

(4) The instrument of accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China".

(5) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Czech Republic to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the Russian Federation on 14 November 1994, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(6) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note 1: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 June 1980, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to Greenland.

Note 2: The Government of the United Kingdom subsequently received, on 21 September 1994, a notification from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 October 1994, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to the Faroe Islands.

(7) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Convention on 9 June 1972, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(8) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(9) It is understood that accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, 1971, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(10) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned".

(11) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(12) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(13) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(14) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(15) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovakia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 6 March 1995, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(16) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(17) An instrument of succession by the Government of Solomon Islands to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 13 April 1982. Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978.

(18) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.

(19) An instrument of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 4 January 1995.

(20) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."

(21) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

Note: By a Note dated 20 November 1990, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that Anguilla has been included under the ratification of the Convention by that Government with effect from 7 November 1990.

(22) The instrument of ratification by the Government of Venezuela contains the following reservation regarding Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention:

"Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offences described in Article 1 of this Convention are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to the crew, passengers, or other persons has occurred".

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration in a Note dated 6 August 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela in so far as it purports to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the case against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for the purpose of prosecution".

With reference to the above declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Venezuela, in a Note dated 21 November 1985, informed the Department of State of the Government of the United States of the following:

"The reserve made by the Government of Venezuela to Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention is based on the fact that the principle of asylum is contemplated in Article 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela. Article 116 reads:

> 'The Republic grants asylum to any person subject to persecution or which finds itself in danger, for political reasons, within the conditions and requirements established by the laws and norms of international law.'

It is for this reason that the Government of Venezuela considers that in order to protect this right, which would be diminished by the application without limits of the said articles, it was necessary to request the formulation of the declaration contemplated in Art. 2 of the Law approving

the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Security (sic) of Civil Aviation".

The Government of Italy made the following declaration in a Note dated 21 November 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of Italy does not consider as valid the reservation formulated by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela due to the fact that it may be considered as aiming to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the case against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for the purpose of prosecution".

4. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 1) a/

States/ organization	Date of signature	Date of deposit of expression of consent to be bound	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda		4 August 1993	3 September 1993
Argentina	28 February 1986	6 April 1989	6 May 1989 (1)
Armenia		24 August 1993	23 September 1993
Australia	22 February 1984	22 September 1987	22 October 1987
Austria	3 March 1980	22 December 1988	21 January 1989
Belarus		9 September 1993	effect from 14 June 1993 (2)
Belgium b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Brazil	15 May 1981	17 October 1985	8 February 1987
Bulgaria	23 June 1981	10 April 1984	8 February 1987 (3)
Canada	23 September 1980	21 March 1986	8 February 1987
Chile		27 April 1994	27 May 1994
China		10 January 1989	9 February 1989 (4)
Croatia		29 September 1992	effect from 8 October 1991
Czech Republic		24 March 1993	effect from 1 January 1993
Denmark b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Dominican Republic	3 March 1980		
Ecuador	26 June 1986		
Estonia		9 May 1994	8 June 1994
EURATOM	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (5)
Finland	25 June 1981	22 September 1989	22 October 1989
France b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (6)
Germany b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Greece b/	3 March 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Guatemala	12 March 1980	23 April 1985	8 February 1987 (7)
Haiti	9 April 1980		
Hungary	17 June 1980	4 May 1984	8 February 1987 (8)(21)
Indonesia	3 July 1986	5 November 1986	8 February 1987 (9)
Ireland b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Israel	17 June 1983 (10)		
Italy b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (11)
Japan		28 October 1988	27 November 1988
Liechtenstein	13 January 1986	25 November 1986	8 February 1987
Lithuania		7 December 1993	6 January 1994
Luxembourg b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Mexico		4 April 1988	4 May 1988
Mongolia	23 January 1986	28 May 1986	8 February 1987 (12)(21)
Morocco	25 July 1980		
Netherlands b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (13)
Niger	7 January 1985		
Norway	26 January 1983	15 August 1985	8 February 1987
Panama	18 March 1980		
Paraguay	21 May 1980	6 February 1985	8 February 1987
Peru		11 January 1995	10 February 1995
Philippines	19 May 1980	22 September 1981	8 February 1987
Poland	6 August 1980	5 October 1983	8 February 1987 (14)
Portugal b/	19 September 1984	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Republic of Korea	29 December 1981	7 April 1982	8 February 1987 (15)
Romania	15 January 1981 (16)	23 November 1993	23 December 1993

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

b/ Signed/ratified as EURATOM member State.

States/ organization	Date of signature	Date of deposit of expression of consent to be bound	Entry into force
Russian Federation	22 May 1980	25 May 1983 continued 26 December 1991	8 February 1987 (17)
Slovakia		10 February 1993	effect from 1 January 1993
Slovenia		7 July 1992	effect from 25 June 1991
South Africa	18 May 1981 (18)		
Spain b/	7 April 1986	6 September 1991	6 October 1991 (19)
Sweden	2 July 1980	1 August 1980	8 February 1987
Switzerland	9 January 1987	9 January 1987	8 February 1987
Tunisia		8 April 1993	8 May 1993
Turkey	23 August 1983	27 February 1985	8 February 1987 (20)
Ukraine		6 July 1993	5 August 1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland b/	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
United States of America	3 March 1980	13 December 1982	8 February 1987
Yugoslavia	15 July 1980	14 May 1986 continued 28 April 1992	8 February 1987

(1) The following reservation was attached to the instrument of ratification of the Convention:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Argentina does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention".

(2) In succeeding, Belarus upheld the reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon its adherence (see note 17).

(3) "The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by Article 17 (2) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any Party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice."

(4) The following reservation was attached to the instrument of accession: "China will not be bound by the two dispute settlement procedures as stipulated in paragraph 2, Article 17 of the said Convention".

(5) "[The European Atomic Energy Community] would like to declare:

"(a) that the Member States of the Community are at present Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"(b) that Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to the Community.

"Further, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] declare[s] that, since only States may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice, the Community considers itself exclusively bound by the arbitration procedures provided for in Article 17 (2)."

(6) Upon signature:

"Recalling its statement contained in document CPNM/90 of 25 October 1979, the French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation."

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."

Note: The French statement regarding article 6 bis (document CPNM/87) reads: "... This provision introduces new elements to the field of criminal jurisdiction, necessitating a thorough examination of their legal implications ..." (document CPNM/90)

Upon approval:

"(1) In approving the Convention, the French Government expresses the following reservation: the offences described in subparagraphs 1 (e) and 1 (f) of article 7 of the Convention shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of French penal legislation.

"(2) The French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation.

"(3) In accordance with article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."

(7) The instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

"The Republic of Guatemala does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, which provide for the submission of disputes to arbitration or their referral to the International Court of Justice for decision".

(8) "The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 2 of article 17 that any dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of article 17 shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

(9) The instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all parties to the dispute".

(10) "In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(11) "(1) In connection with article 4.2

Italy considers that if assurances as to the levels of physical protection described in annex I have not been received in good time the importing State party may take appropriate bilateral steps as far as practicable to assure itself that the transport will take place in compliance with the aforesaid levels.

"(2) In connection with article 10

The last words 'through proceedings in accordance with the laws of the State' are to be considered as referring to the whole article 10.

"Italy considers that international cooperation and assistance for physical protection and recovery of nuclear materials as well as criminal rules and extradition will apply also to the domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes. Italy also considers that no provision contained in this convention shall be interpreted as precluding the possibility to widen the scope of the convention at the review conference foreseen in article 16."

(12) "... does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2, article 17 of the Convention, whereby disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention could be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision at the request of any party to the dispute."

(13) "With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, the Kingdom of the Netherlands makes the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of one of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected."

(14) "After having seen and examined the said Convention and the annexes thereto, the Council of State approved them subject to the reservation that the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17.2 of the Convention; ..."

(15) "The Government of the Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(16) "The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which state that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or by any other peaceful means of settling disputes shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

"The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes can be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

"In signing the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in its interpretation, the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 4 refer exclusively to organizations to which the Member States have transferred competence to negotiate, conclude and apply international agreements on their behalf and to exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities entailed by such agreements including the right to vote."

(17) "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."

(18) "In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Republic of South Africa declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(19) "The Kingdom of Spain declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(20) "Turkey, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Convention does not consider itself bound by Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

(21) Indicates that reservation/declaration was subsequently withdrawn.

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1988, in accordance with article VI, paragraph 1) a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Argentina	24 February 1988	12 February 1992	13 March 1992
Australia		23 October 1990	22 November 1990
Austria	4 July 1989	28 December 1989	27 January 1990
Belarus	24 February 1988	1 May 1989	6 August 1989
Belgium	15 March 1989		
Brazil	24 February 1988		
Bulgaria	24 February 1988	26 March 1991	25 April 1991
Cameroon	23 November 1988		
Canada	24 February 1988	2 August 1993	1 September 1993
Central African Republic		1 July 1991	31 July 1991
Chile	24 February 1988	15 August 1989	14 September 1989
China	24 February 1988		
Congo	13 April 1989		
Costa Rica	24 February 1988		
Côte d'Ivoire	21 March 1988		
Czech Republic (1)		25 March 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 April 1989		
Denmark (2)	24 February 1988	23 November 1989	23 December 1989
Egypt	24 February 1988		
Estonia		22 December 1993	21 January 1994
Ethiopia	24 February 1988		
Fiji		21 September 1992	21 October 1992
Finland	16 November 1988		
France (3)	29 March 1988	6 September 1989	6 October 1989
Gabon	20 September 1988		
Germany (4)	24 February 1988	25 April 1994	25 May 1994
Ghana	24 February 1988		
Greece	18 April 1988	25 April 1991	25 May 1991
Guatemala		11 October 1994	10 November 1994
Hungary	24 February 1988	7 September 1988	6 August 1989
Iceland	24 February 1988	9 May 1990	8 June 1990
India		22 March 1995	21 April 1995
Indonesia	24 February 1988		
Iraq		31 January 1990	2 March 1990
Ireland	29 July 1988	26 July 1991	25 August 1991
Israel	24 February 1988	2 April 1993	2 May 1993
Italy	24 February 1988	13 March 1990	12 April 1990

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Jamaica	24 February 1988	18 September 1992	18 October 1992
Jordan	30 September 1988	18 May 1995	17 June 1995
Kazakstan		8 March 1989	6 August 1989
Kuwait (5)	24 February 1988		
Lebanon	24 February 1988		
Liberia	24 February 1988		
Luxembourg	18 May 1989		
Malawi	24 February 1988		
Malaysia	24 February 1988		
Mali		31 October 1990	30 November 1990
Malta		14 June 1991	14 July 1991
Marshall Islands	23 June 1988	30 May 1989	6 August 1989
Mauritius	28 June 1989	17 August 1989	16 September 1989
Mexico	24 February 1988	11 October 1990	10 November 1990
Monaco		22 December 1993	21 January 1994
Morocco	8 July 1988		
Netherlands, Kingdom of the (6)	13 April 1988		
New Zealand	11 April 1989		
Niger	24 February 1988		
Norway	24 February 1988	29 May 1990	28 June 1990
Oman		27 November 1992	27 December 1992
Pakistan	24 February 1988		
Peru	24 February 1988	7 June 1989	6 August 1989
Philippines	25 January 1989		
Poland	24 February 1988		
Portugal	24 February 1988		
Republic of Korea	24 February 1988	27 June 1990	27 July 1990
Romania	24 February 1988		
Russian Federation	24 February 1988	31 March 1989	6 August 1989
Saint Lucia		11 June 1990	11 July 1990
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 December 1988	29 November 1991	29 December 1991
Saudi Arabia	24 February 1988	21 February 1989	6 August 1989
Senegal	24 February 1988		
Slovakia (7)		20 March 1995	1 January 1993
Slovenia (8)		27 May 1992	-
Spain	2 March 1989	8 May 1991	7 June 1991
Sri Lanka	28 October 1988		
Sweden	24 February 1988	26 July 1990	25 August 1990
Switzerland	24 February 1988	9 October 1990	8 November 1990
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (9)		4 January 1995	-
Togo	24 October 1988	9 February 1990	11 March 1990
Tunisia		7 June 1994	7 July 1994
Turkey	24 February 1988	7 July 1989	6 August 1989
Uganda		17 March 1994	16 April 1994
Ukraine	24 February 1988		

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
United Arab Emirates	24 February 1988	9 March 1989	6 August 1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (10)	26 October 1988	15 November 1990	15 December 1990
United States of America	24 February 1988	19 October 1994	18 November 1994
Uzbekistan		7 February 1994	9 March 1994
Venezuela	24 February 1988		
Yugoslavia*	24 February 1988	21 December 1989	20 January 1990
Zaire	24 February 1988		

---

* Yugoslavia refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(1) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Protocol with effect from 1 January 1993.

(2) The Government of Denmark made the following reservation at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "Until later decision, the Protocol will not be applied to the Faroe Islands".

Note: On 27 September 1994, a declaration dated 22 September 1994 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Denmark whereby that Government withdraws the above reservation, with effect from 1 October 1994.

(3) The Government of France made the following declaration at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The French Republic recalls the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.'

The above declaration is applicable to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971."

In addition, the following declaration was made by that Government at the time of ratification:

"In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Protocol of 24 February 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the French Republic recalls and confirms the declaration made at the time of its accession to the said Convention, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.'

The above declaration is applicable to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971."

(4) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Protocol on 31 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(5) It is understood that the ratification of this Protocol does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(6) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following interpretative statement at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, in the light of the preamble, it understands the provisions laid down in Articles II and III of the Protocol to signify the following:

- only those acts which, in view of the nature of the weapons used and the place where they are committed, cause or are likely to cause incidental loss of life or serious injury among the general public or users of international civil aviation in particular, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (a), as contained in Article II of the Protocol;

- only those acts which, in view of the damage which they cause to buildings or aircraft at the airport or their disruption of the services provided by the airport, endanger or are likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport in relation to international civil aviation, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (b), as contained in Article II of the Protocol."

(7) By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of Slovakia informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Protocol with effect from 1 January 1993.

(8) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(9) An instrument of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United States on 4 January 1995.

(10) The Government of the United Kingdom made the following declaration at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "... the United Kingdom declares that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

6. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992) a/

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Argentina	10 March 1988	17 August 1993 (1)	15 November 1993
Australia		19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria	10 March 1988	28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Bahamas	10 March 1988		
Barbados		6 May 1994	4 August 1994
Belgium	9 March 1989		
Brazil	10 March 1988		
Brunei Darussalam	3 February 1989		
Bulgaria	10 March 1988		
Belarus	2 March 1989		
Canada	10 March 1988	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Chile	10 March 1988 (2)	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China	25 October 1988 (3)	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica	10 March 1988		
Denmark	26 October 1988		
Ecuador	10 March 1988		
Egypt	16 August 1988	8 January 1993 (4)	8 April 1993
Finland	18 November 1988		
France	10 March 1988	2 December 1991 (5)	1 March 1992
Gambia		1 November 1991	1 March 1992
Germany		6 November 1990 (6)	1 March 1992
Greece	10 March 1988	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Hungary	10 March 1988	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iraq	17 October 1988 (7)		
Israel	10 March 1988		
Italy	10 March 1988	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jordan	10 March 1988		
Lebanon		16 December 1994	16 March 1995
Liberia	10 March 1988		
Marshall Islands		29 November 1994	27 February 1995
Mexico		13 May 1994 (8)	11 August 1994
Morocco	10 March 1988		
Netherlands	23 January 1989	5 March 1992	3 June 1992
New Zealand	8 December 1988		
Nigeria	9 September 1988		
Norway	10 March 1988	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman		24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Philippines	10 March 1988		
Poland	22 November 1988	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Romania		2 June 1993	31 August 1993
Russian Federation	2 March 1989		
Saudi Arabia	6 March 1989		
Seychelles	24 January 1989	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Spain	28 September 1988	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sweden	10 March 1988	13 September 1990	1 March 1992

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Maritime Organization.

b/ Czechoslovakia, which had signed the Convention on 9 March 1989, was dissolved on 31 December 1992.

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Switzerland	10 March 1988	12 March 1993	10 June 1993
Trinidad and Tobago		27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Turkey	10 March 1988 (9)		
Ukraine	2 March 1989	21 April 1994	20 July 1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 September 1988	3 May 1991 (10)	1 March 1992
United States of America	10 March 1988	6 December 1994	6 March 1995

(1) The instrument of ratification contained the following reservation:

"The Argentine Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by any of the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article."

(2) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

"In connection with the provisions of article 4 of the present Convention, the Government of Chile shall not apply the provisions thereof to incidents that occur in its internal waters and in the waters of Magellan Strait."

(3) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention and reaffirmed upon ratification:

"The People's Republic of China is not bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

(4) The following reservations were made at the time of ratification of the Convention:

"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

"2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

"This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

(5) The instrument of approval contained the following declarations:

"1. As far as article 3, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by 'tentative', 'incitation', 'complicité' and 'menace', la tentative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

"2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: 'Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court'."

(6) On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

(7) The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

(8) The instrument of accession of Mexico contained the following reservation:

"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

(9) Reservation to the effect that Turkey does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1.

(10) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

7. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992) a/

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Argentina	10 March 1988		
Australia		19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria		28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Bahamas	10 March 1988		
Barbados		6 May 1994	4 August 1994
Belgium	9 March 1989		
Brazil	10 March 1988		
Brunei Darussalam	3 February 1989		
Bulgaria	10 March 1988		
Belarus	2 March 1989		
Canada	10 March 1988	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Chile	10 March 1988	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China	25 October 1988 (1)	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica	10 March 1988		
Denmark	26 October 1988		
Ecuador	10 March 1988		
Egypt	16 August 1988	8 January 1993 (2)	8 April 1993
France	10 March 1988	2 December 1991 (3)	1 March 1992
Germany		6 November 1990 (4)	1 March 1992
Greece	10 March 1988	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Hungary	10 March 1988	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iraq	17 October 1988 (5)		
Israel	10 March 1988		
Italy	10 March 1988	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jordan	10 March 1988		
Lebanon		16 December 1995	16 March 1995
Liberia	10 March 1988		
Mexico		13 May 1994 (6)	11 August 1994
Morocco	10 March 1988		
Netherlands	23 January 1989	5 March 1992 (7)	3 June 1992
New Zealand	8 December 1988		
Nigeria	9 September 1988		
Norway	10 March 1988	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman		24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Philippines	10 March 1988		
Poland	22 November 1988	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Romania		2 June 1993	31 August 1993
Russian Federation	2 March 1989		
Saudi Arabia	6 March 1989		
Seychelles	24 January 1989	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Spain	28 September 1988	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sweden	10 March 1988	13 September 1990	1 March 1992
Switzerland	27 February 1989	12 March 1993	10 June 1993

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Maritime Organization.

b/ Czechoslovakia, which had signed the Protocol on 9 March 1989, was dissolved on 31 December 1992.

States b/	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance	Date of entry into force
Trinidad and Tobago		27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Turkey	10 March 1988 (8)		
Ukraine	2 March 1989	21 April 1994	20 July 1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 September 1988	3 May 1991 (9)	1 March 1992
United States of America	10 March 1988	6 December 1994	6 March 1995

(1) The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Protocol and reaffirmed upon ratification:

"The People's Republic of China is not bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

(2) The following reservations were made at the time of ratification of the Protocol:

"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

"2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

"This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

(3) The instrument of approval contained the following declarations:

"1. As far as article 2, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by 'tentative', 'incitation', 'complicité' and 'menace', La tentative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

"2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, to the extent that reference is made to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: 'Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court'."

(4) On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

(5) The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

(6) The instrument of accession of Mexico contained the following reservation:

"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of

the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

(7) The instrument of acceptance contained the following reservation:

"With regard to the obligation laid down in article 1 of the Protocol in conjunction with article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to exercise jurisdiction in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands cannot exercise jurisdiction on any of the grounds referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to be bound to exercise such jurisdiction only after the Kingdom has received and rejected a request for extradition from a State Party".

(8) Reservation to the effect that Turkey does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

(9) The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

8. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 a/

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession	Effective date
Afghanistan	1 March 1991		
Argentina	1 March 1991		
Belarus	1 March 1991		
Belgium	1 March 1991		
Belize	1 March 1991		
Bolivia	1 March 1991		
Brazil (1)	1 March 1991		
Bulgaria	26 March 1991		
Canada	1 March 1991		
Chile	1 March 1991		
Colombia	13 December 1991		
Costa Rica	1 March 1991		
Côte d'Ivoire	1 March 1991		
Czech Republic (2)(3)		25 March 1993	
Denmark	1 March 1991		
Ecuador	1 March 1991		
Eritrea		1 December 1994	
Egypt	1 March 1991	19 July 1993	
Finland	25 March 1993		
France	1 March 1991		
Gabon	1 March 1991		
Germany	1 March 1991		
Ghana	1 March 1991		
Greece	1 March 1991		
Guinea	1 March 1991		
Guinea-Bissau	1 March 1991		
Honduras (1)	26 March 1991		
Hungary	30 October 1992	11 January 1994	
Israel	1 March 1991		
Jordan	17 July 1992		
Kazakstan		18 May 1995	
Kuwait	1 March 1991		
Lebanon	1 March 1991		
Madagascar	1 March 1991		
Mali	1 March 1991		
Malta		15 November 1994	
Mauritius	1 March 1991		
Mexico	1 March 1991	9 April 1992	
Netherlands	2 August 1991		
Nicaragua	6 October 1994		
Norway (2)	1 March 1991	9 July 1992	
Pakistan	1 March 1991		
Peru (1)	1 March 1991		
Republic of Korea	1 March 1991		
Russian Federation	1 March 1991		
Senegal	1 March 1991		
Slovakia (2) (4)		20 March 1995	
Spain (2)	5 April 1993	31 May 1994	
Sweden	13 November 1992		

---

a/ The information concerning this Convention is reproduced below as furnished on 4 July 1995 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession	Effective date
Switzerland (2)	1 March 1991	3 April 1995	
Togo	1 March 1991		
Turkey (1)	7 May 1991	14 December 1994	
Ukraine	1 March 1991		
United Arab Emirates		21 December 1992	
United States of America	1 March 1991		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 March 1991		
Zambia		31 May 1995	

(1) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

(2) Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer State.

(3) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound, as at 1 January 1993, by the Convention. The declaration made by the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, thereof continues in force for the Czech Republic (see footnote 2).

(4) By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of the Slovak Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, by the Convention. The declaration made by the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, thereof continues in force for the Slovak Republic (see footnote 2).